

## "INSPECTION OF EXPORTER'S BOOKS.

"Sec. 404. That if any person manufacturing, producing, selling, shipping, or consigning merchandise exported to the United States fails, at the request of the Secretary, or an appraiser, or person acting as appraiser, or a collector, or a general appraiser, or the Board of General Appraisers, as the case may be, to permit a duly accredited officer of the United States to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents, or correspondence, pertaining to the market value or classification of such merchandise, then while such failure continues the Secretary, under regulations prescribed by him, (1) shall prohibit the importation into the United States of merchandise manufactured, produced, sold, shipped or consigned by such person, and (2) may instruct the collectors to withhold delivery of merchandise manufactured, produced, sold, shipped, or consigned by such person. If such failure continues for a period of one year from the date of such instructions the collector shall cause the merchandise, unless previously exported, to be sold at public auction as in the case of forfeited merchandise.

## "INSPECTION OF IMPORTER'S BOOKS.

"Sec. 405. That if any person importing merchandise into the United States or dealing in imported merchandise fails, at the request of the Secretary, or an appraiser, or person acting as appraiser, or a collector, or a general appraiser, or the Board of General Appraisers, as the case may be, to permit a duly accredited officer of the United States to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents, or correspondence, pertaining to the value or classification of such merchandise, then while such failure continues the Secretary, under regulations prescribed by him, (1) shall prohibit the importation of merchandise into the United States by or for the account of such person, and (2) shall instruct the collectors to withhold delivery of merchandise imported by or for the account of such person. If such failure continues for a period of one year from the date of such instructions the collector shall cause the merchandise, unless previously exported, to be sold at public auction as in the case of forfeited merchandise.

## "DEFINITIONS.

"Sec. 406. That when used in Title II or Title III or in this title:-

"The term 'person' includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations; and

"The term 'United States' includes all Territories and possessions subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, the islands of Guam and Tutuila, and the Canal Zone.

## "RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"Sec. 407. That the Secretary shall make rules and regulations necessary for the enforcement of this act.

## "TITLE V. DYES AND CHEMICALS.

"Sec. 501. (a) That on and after the day following the enactment of this act, for the period of three months, no sodium nitrite, no dyes or dye-stuffs, including crudes and intermediates, no product or products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar (including crudes, intermediates, finished or partly finished products, and mixtures and compounds of such coal-tar products), and no synthetic organic drugs or synthetic organic chemicals, shall be admitted to entry or delivered from customs custody in the United States or in any of its possessions unless the Secretary determines that such article or a satisfactory substitute therefor is not obtainable in the United States or in any of its possessions in sufficient quantities and on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery, and that such article in the quantity to be admitted is required for consumption by an actual consumer in the United States or in any of its possessions within six months after receipt of the merchandise.

"(b) Upon the day following the enactment of this act the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State shall cease to exist; all clerks and employees of such War Trade Board Section shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the Treasury Department and all books, documents, and other records relating to such dye and chemical import control of such War Trade Board Section shall become books, documents and records of the Treasury Department. All individual licenses issued by such War Trade Board Section prior to the enactment of this act shall remain in effect during the period of their validity, and the importations under such licenses shall be permitted. All unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of such War Trade Board Section shall become funds and appropriations available to be expended by the Secretary in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by this section.

"Sec. 502. That this title may be cited as the 'dye and chemical control act, 1921.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

BOIES PENROSE,  
P. J. MCCUMBER.  
REED SMOOT,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

J. W. FORDNEY,  
W. R. GREEN,  
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

*Managers on the part of the House.*

## SUBMARINE CABLES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 535) to prevent the unauthorized landing of submarine cables in the United States, which were, on page 1, line 8, to strike out "however"; on page 1, line 9, after "any" to insert "such"; on page 1, line 12, to strike out "of the approval of"; on page 1, line 12, after "act" to insert "takes effect: And provided further, That the conditions of this act shall not apply to cables, all of which, including both terminals, lie wholly within the continental United States"; on page 1, line 14, after "satisfied," to insert "after due notice and hearing"; on page 2, line 15, after "act," to strike out the remainder of the section and insert "When any such cable is about to be or is landed or is being operated, without a license, any district court of the United States exercising jurisdiction in the district in which such cable is about to be or is landed, or any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, shall have jurisdiction, at the suit of the United States, to enjoin the landing or operation of such cable or to compel, by injunction, the removal thereof," and to amend the title so as to read: "An act relating to the landing and operation of submarine cables in the United States."

Mr. KELLGOG. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator what changes, if any, have been made?

Mr. KELLGOG. I can state them in a moment.

The only material change is that made by amendment numbered 4, excepting cables laid between portions of continental United States. The telephone companies thought the bill as passed by the Senate would interfere with their lines laid under rivers and harbors. There was no such intention, and I do not think the bill would have interfered with them, but such cables have been excepted.

The second amendment simply limits the right to bring a suit to the United States. I think it was limited in that way anyhow, but the House thought it should be made clear.

That is all there is to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota moves that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4803) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH. I have not entered into this debate, Mr. President, up to the present time because I felt that, perhaps, the committee which had this matter in charge, as patriotic men, had investigated the situation and thoroughly ascertained the needs of the Government, and that the bill reported by them reflected these needs; but there are repeated in this bill certain evils and misrepresentations in reference to our coastal defenses and our naval bases that need to be brought to the attention of this body.

After the World War broke out, when we were swept into that maelstrom and the call came to defend this country from a possible overrunning by the forces that were rapidly gaining the ascendancy in Europe, when we thought it was our patriotic duty not only to defend the honor of the American flag which had been outraged upon the high seas but to carry our resentment as well as our defense against our enemy to the shores of a foreign country, and the summons came to the American boys to respond to the defense of America, it is not on the record that that section of the country which I in part have the honor to represent was derelict in its duty.

Ah, Mr. President, when that red line of battle was rapidly sweeping over the soil of devoted France and approaching even the shores of England, when the British had their backs to the wall and could go no farther, and France was bled white, the